WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. [illegible] [illegible]BURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE [illegible], 1824.

PUBLISHED

By PHILO WHITE,

Printer of the Laws of the United States, [illegible]

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as [illegible] *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance [illegible]

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) [illegible] all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of *Pleas and Quarter Sessions,* April Term, 1824. [illegible] Alexander, versus [illegible]: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian,* giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. [illegible] 3t10

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John McCord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-house in Wilkesborough, on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand. 3t'10

Test: [illegible] MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Elizabeth Williamson, by her next friend, William Childress, vs. Robert Williamson, and others: original bill for alimony, &c. The court being satisfied that the defendant, Robert Williamson, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Price adv. $2. JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e. 6t12

State of [illegible] Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, vs. Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: [illegible]

Price adv. $2 50. [illegible]t12

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Merrit Burgin, vs. Phillip Goodbread. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the [illegible] Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

S. S. ERWIN, c. m. e.

Price adv. $4. 13t'22

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, vs. Charles D. Conner: Orriginal attachment, returned, &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant (who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his answer on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. it'23

Robbery.

ON the night of the 11th of April last, the Store House of the subscriber was broken, and all his *Notes of hand were STOLEN,* amounting to between seven and eight thousand dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any note drawn in his favor, and all those by whom the [illegible] were given, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the subscriber.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

Chester District, S. C. May 28, 1824. 3t[illegible]

BY AUTHORITY.

AN act authorizing the employment of additional clerks, and certain messengers, and assistants, and other persons, in the several departments.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the respective Departments, hereinafter mentioned, to employ the following Clerks, in addition to those authorised by existing laws, that is to say:

In the Treasury Department, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Treasurer, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars, and one assistant to the chief clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars, and two clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

In the Navy Department one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars;

In the office of the Navy Commissioners, three clerks, and a Draughtsman, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum;

In the office of the Postmaster General, four clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and two clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the Engineer Department, two clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Surgeon General, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, three clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the officers of the Departments to employ, in their respective offices, messengers, assistants, and other persons, as follows, that is to say:

In the office of the Secretary of State, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the Patent Office, one machinist, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars, and one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one messenger, and assistant, whose compensation, together, shall not exceed one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the First Comptroller, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the 2d Comptroller, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the First Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Second Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Third Auditor, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Fourth Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Treasurer, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, one messenger, and laborer, at a compensation, together, not exceeding eleven hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Register of the Treasury, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of War, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Paymaster General, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of Secretary of the Navy, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissioners of the Navy, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Postmaster General, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of the Senate, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Clerk of the house of representatives, three clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars each; and one messenger, whose salary shall not exceed seven hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and seventy-five cents is hereby appropriated for one year's compensation for one additional clerk in the Department of the Navy, and for four additional clerks in the General Post Office, including the sum of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents, due for extra clerk hire in the General Post Office during one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro. tem.

Washington, May, 22 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN act in further addition to "An act to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person and minor, under the age twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he shall have resided five years within the States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of the first section of the act to which this is in addition, three years previous to his admission: *Provided,* such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his or her admission; and shall further declare, on oath, and prove, to satisfaction of the Court, that, for three years next preceding, it has been the bona fide intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States; and shall, in all other respects, comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no certificate of [illegible] naturalization, heretofore [illegible] from any Court within the United States, shall be deemed invalid in consequence of an omission to comply with the requisition of the first section of the act, entitled "An act relative to evidence in cases of naturalization," passed the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the declaration required by the first condition specified in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, shall, if the same has been bona fide made before the Clerk of either of the Courts in the said condition named, be as valid as if it had been made before the said Court, respectively.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That a declaration by any alien, being a free white person, of his intended application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, made in the manner and form prescribed in the first condition specified in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, two years before his admission, shall be a sufficient compliance with said condition; any thing in the said act, or in any subsequent act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved: *Washington, May* [illegible] 1824.

AN act explanatory of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians," [illegible] May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, directed to give such construction to the act of the fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, as that its provisions shall extend to the claims of the volunteer, field, and staff officers engaged in the campaign of eighteen hundred and eighteen, against the Seminole Indians, who lost horses or the necessary equipage thereof, in the manner mentioned in said act; and, also to the claims of the volunteer officers or soldiers engaged in the campaign aforesaid, who, without any fault or negligence on their part, respectively, lost horses, or the necessary equipage thereof, in battle.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claims of all owners of wagons and teams, and others, for any horse or horses impressed into the public service during the said Seminole campaign: *Provided,* That such impressment, and the value of said horse, or horses, be satisfactorily proved that such horse or horses were not returned to their owners, and that any compensation which may have been allowed and paid for the services of said horses, after the time of their impressment, be deducted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of such claims, so audited and settled, when ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: *Washington, May* [illegible]

AN act supplementary to an act, approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That when any mistake, in relation to the correct numbers of any tract of land, not exceeding in quantity one half section, may have been heretofore made by any purchaser of the public lands of the United States at private sale, and where one or more payments shall have been made by the person making the entry, on any tract entered by mistake, and where such payment has not been forfeited, previous to the passing of this act, [illegible] complete the payment [illegible] tract; and where the purchaser [illegible] in any way [illegible] visions of the act of [illegible]

[illegible]

State of North-Carolina,

[illegible]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Lucilla, Capt. Candler, at Boston, from Liverpool in 36 days, brings London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 13th May.

The ship Howard, Capt. Holdridge, has arrived at New-York, and brings Paris papers to the 11th May inclusive.

The following extracts, it is believed embrace every item of interest.

The last accounts from Algiers state, the Algerine cruizers had all returned to that port, where they had been stripped of their rigging, their masts taken out, and then sunk in the port, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

A bill, the object of which was to permit officers of the army to be married without the pale of the English church, was rejected in the House of Lords, 105 to 66.

On the 6th May, Mr. Hume made a motion respecting the Church Establishment of Ireland, declaring that it would be proper to examine whether the present establishment of the church in Ireland is not disproportionate to the services it has to perform, both with respect to the persons employed, and to the revenues that it receives. After a long debate this proposition was rejected by a majority of 152 to 79.

A London paper of the 8th says—"On Saturday last, the Hecla and the Fury were to set sail from Deptford, on a new expedition to the North Pole. They were to stop at Galleon, and afterwards at North fleet, to make experiments there upon the magnetic attraction, and after having touched at the Nore, where the officers and seamen will receive their advance wages, they will proceed to the Orkney Islands."

A meeting of the Delegates of the British and Foreign Bible Society took place in London on the 5th, at which 1800 persons were present. Among those presented, was the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the first Representative from China. He observed, that the difficulties in that immense country were great, but not insurmountable. The hearts of the Chinese, said he, are not harder than ours. If the Bible could affect the heart and convert to the truth a British Nobleman, it could equally affect the hearts of the Chinese. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] He exhibited a copy of the scriptures in the Chinese language, the completion of which, he said, had occupied him 17 years.

France.—On the 9th of May, Baron Marewil, the newly appointed Minister to the U. States, had a private audience with the King.

The French papers are filled with the proceedings of the Chambers. Mr. B. Constant has returned to Paris with fresh proof of the legality of his election, and with a determination to make another effort to obtain his seat in the Chamber.

It is stated in a letter from Port-au Prince the 8th of March, that the French government has offered to renounce all pretensions to the sovereignty of St. Domingo, on condition that a sum of money be paid to France, and some commercial advantages granted to her.

The surveys for a grand canal to establish a communication between the Mediterranean, the ocean and the interior of France, were prosecuting with great activity. The rivers Rhine, Soan, Menthe, Moselle, Meuse, and Mawl will be made to communicate.

Spain.—Advices from Spain are down to the 30th of April inclusive. The Madrid papers and letters furnish accustomed anticipations and changes of Ministers and narrations of disorders. The announcement of any approach to stability in the government, or tranquility in the country, are the only *novelties* that could be received from Spain.

There is no doubt that this country is in a very affecting situation.

The King was at Aranjuez. Only two Ministers were with him; the others having returned to Madrid, as well as M. Ugarte, Secretary of the Council of State. The Baron d'Eroles has been named as Ambassador to England, but it is said that the King will not dispense with his services at home.

Five millions of Guebhard's loan have reached Madrid. Some sagacious politicians assert, that this money is to be preserved sacred from every other use, in order to be applied to the conquest of South America. Five millions of Livres are something more than 200,000*l*.

The expedition, it is said, will sail from Cadiz to the Havana, where it will be reinforced before going to its ultimate destination. The attack will be made upon Mexico. Depend upon it (says a letter) that we are on the eve of great events in the world. A commission has gone to Cadiz to hasten the departure of the expedition.

Portugal.—A London paper says the King of Portugal will not recognize any advances made to the present Government of Rio Janeiro. Another account asserts that the King has declared war against Brazil, and that an expedition was preparing at Lisbon to proceed against that country. The declaration is founded on the principle that Don Pedro is forced by the Brazillians to act in his present situation, and sanction a democratical constitution. The St James' Chronicle of the 11th, contains a letter from Lisbon of the 24th of April, which says—"The expedition to Brazil is decreed. It will consist of 9,000 men.

It had been reported the French had a large squadron at Rio Janeiro; but it was afterwards contradicted.

The Greek Revolution.—The accounts from the Greeks are somewhat contradictory, but the general complexion of them is favorable. It is said they have not profitted as they ought to have done by the winter for taking Patras: at the present time that place is well provisioned, and the Greeks are in want of heavy artillery.

Letters from Odessa, of the 14th April, announce the intention of the Rusian cabinet to divide the Morea into Christian Provinces, to be tributary to the Porte. This project coincides perfectly with the contents of the note addressed during the last month to the Court of London.

Accounts from Corfu state that Lord Byron's health was restored. The fall of the Negropont was daily expected; and the Turks became every day more disheartened. The Greek Senate have ratified the terms of the loan, and given the deputies additional powers. The Greek Chronicle has been productive of much good; and a paper in Italian, to be called the Greek Telegraph, will soon be published. A Turkish brig has been burned in the harbour of Patras.

It is said that a great ferment existed among the Janissaries at Constantinople. The troops encamped at Biyuhden to proceed against Greece had been ordered to suspend their march, and hold themselves in readiness to aid in restoring tranquility in the capital of Turkey.

But the most important article of news from the East, will be found among the extracts below, respecting the conflagration of the military stores collected at Grand Cairo, by the Pacha of Egypt.

The destruction of the magazine at Grand Cairo will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece weaker than ever.

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From Monserado.—We are happy to learn that letters have just been received by the Colonization Society, from Cape Montserado. The Cyrus, which sailed from Petersburg, with upwards of a hundred settlers, has arrived in safety; and, though some of the emigrants who sailed in her had suffered from sickness, only three children and one woman had died—all the others were considered out of danger. It may be well to state, that the death of the female just mentioned, was occasioned, not by fever, but by mortification, produced by the extraction of a tooth. The Colony appears to be in a prosperous condition, and not a word is said of any apprehension from the Native Tribes.—*Nat. Intell. 16th inst.*

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We learn by the schr. Eclipse, arrived here yesterday, from Laguyra, that Gen. SOUBLETTE had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Colombian Government to the Court of England.

Chals. City Gaz. 12th inst.

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FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

NEW MEXICO.—We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin to the Secretary of State in this place, representing that the Governor of the province of New Mexico had despatched a special messenger to the Council Bluffs, to apprise the commandant of that post, he should arrive there on or before the 10th day of June next, with fifteen hundred men. "His object, as we understand from the express, is to make an impression on the Indians between this place (Franklin) and Santa Fee. To secure the trade and facilitate the intercourse between Missouri and Santa Fee is of much importance to our citizens, and we hope great care will be taken to secure and place it on a safe foundation. There is much wealth to be drawn from this source, and perhaps the way may be opened from that laudable enterprise, which has been prevented from ascending the Missouri to draw from the bosom of the wilderness, an immense wealth which must now be left to grow and perish where it grows, or be gathered by the citizens of some other government, to the great loss of Missouri.

College Burnt.—The College at Burlington (Vt.) was burnt on the 27th ult. This institution was in a flourishing condition, and the disaster which has befallen it is to be lamented as a great public loss to that vicinity. The libraries and most of the books of the students were saved. It was but the second day of term. The Burlington Sentinel informs, that the usual exercises will be continued, and that arrangements are making to provide suitable rooms for prayers, recitations, &c. The fire commenced on the roof, by the falling of a spark.

University of Virginia.—This Institution will be opened on the 7th day of February next.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The annual commencement of this University, took place on Thursday, the 10th inst. The public examination of the students of the three lower classes was begun on Friday, the 28th ult. and concluded on the 9th instant; the examination of the Senior Class being directed by the laws of the University to be finished one month before the day of Commencement.

The following is a scheme of the exercises on commencement.;

MORNING.

1. Introductory prayer.
2. Salutatory oration in Latin; by Edward D. Sims.
3. The oration on Mathematics; by Thomas Dews.
4. Discussion on the question—Whether the United States should assist the South-American States against Spain and the Holy Alliance? by Bromfield L. Rabley.
5. Oration on the character of the North-American Indians; by James H. Norwood.
6. Discussion on the question—Whether modern Greece, if emancipated from the Turkish power, will ever attain the eminence of ancient Greece? by Daniel B. Baker.
7. Oration on perpetuity of the Government of the United States; by Henry E. Coleman.
8 Oration on the influence of the French Revolution on the cause of liberty; by Benjamin B. Blume.

AFTERNOON.

1. The oration on Classical Literature; by William A. Graham.
2. Oration on the effects which have been produced by the Art of Printing; by Augustus Moore.
3. Discussion on the question—Whether a professorship of law should be established in this University? by James W. Bryan.
4. Oration on the Mahometan religion; by Thomas Bond.
5. Oration on the political character of the French; by David Outlaw.
6. Oration on American Literature; by John W. Norwood.
7. Discussion on the question—Whethe the American Colonization Society should receive public patronage; by Robt. H. Booth.
8. Valedictory oration; by Matthias E. Manly.
9. Report of the public examination.
10. Degrees conferred.
11. Presidential address.
12. Prayer.

The degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen:

John Allison, Benj. H. Alston, Willis W. Alston, Daniel B. Baker, Benj B. Blume, Thomas Bond, Robert H. Booth, John Bragg, James W. Bryan, Henry E. Colman, Armand J. De Rossett, Thomas Dews, Richard Evans, Richard L. Fearn, Irving J. Pierson, William N. Gibson, William A. Graham, Robert Hall, Hardy Holmes, Wm. F. Lytie, Matthias E. Manly, Augustus Moore, James H. Norwood, John W. Norwood, David Outlaw, Bromfield L. Rabley, David M. Sanders, Edward D. Sims, Wm. R. Smith, Samuel F. Sneed, Wm. A. Taylor, Wm. H. Thomson, Wm. J. Smith, John L. Wright.—34.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following persons, alumni of the University:

Bryan S. Croom, Nathaniel W. Harris, Pleasant Henderson Mitchel, Edward G. Pasteur, Joseph H. Sanders.

Francis L. Hawks, Esq. an alumnus of this University, who had been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in Yale College, was admitted, also ad eundem, in this University. *Raleigh Register.*

* * *

Africa.—A writer in Poulson's paper observes: "As some persons, not familiar with the state of the settlements on the Coast of Africa, may entertain fears for the principal English and American settlements there, in consequence of the victory gained by the Ashantees, and the death of Governor McCarty, it may be proper to state, that the Ashantee nation is far remote from both Sierra Leone and Messurado. It is a nation residing in the interior from Cape Coast, 3 or 400 miles below Messurado, and the cause of the battle has undoubtedly been a desire on the part of the English to get possession of its trade, and especially of its gold. The Ashantees are remarkably ferocious and warlike, and possess abundance of gold. The Dutch formerly held certain parts of Cape Coast, which have recently passed into the hands of the English. The Fantees, spoken of as slain in such numbers, resided nearer the Coast than the Ashantees, and are by no means equal to them in war. That the Ashantees should vanquish the English and Fantees was to have been expected, but there is no reason to suppose that any danger can result either to Messurado or Sierra Leone."

* * *

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.

A few days since, a youth of this city, (14 or 15 years of age,) swam from Ludlow's wharf to Warwick—a distance of about 6 miles—without any support. He was in the water from about 9 o'clock to one.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1824.

We had flattered ourselves with the hope of bringing to an end the correspondence of "The Voter" and his opponent, by giving the following communication the go-by, *sub silentio*. But our correspondent, it appears, is unwilling to let matters rest here: he has furnished us with a special admonitory epistle; and to avoid the horror of another, we comply with his request, and insert his piece. We must now say to "the voter," in the words of old Horace, "*jam satis.*" Newspaper controversies, though they may at first open on general matters, mostly, in the end, dwindle down to personal allusions; and, as such, are never interesting to the great mass of readers. We have thought that the combatants in the columns of newspapers, very much resemble the rival dancers described by Goldsmith, in his "Deserted Village:"

> "*The dancing pair, that simply sought renown*
> "*By holding out to tire each other down.*"

In the case of newspaper disputants, it generally happens that they not only *tire themselves down*, but *every body else!* EDITOR.

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Mr. Editor: I see the honorable John Long has come out once more against me, in your columns; and I am sorry to see him in such a pet, as it looks undignified for a Congressman to show so much petulance. I think, too, he might let alone his sneers about my "plough handles;" for notwithstanding all his rigs, plough handles are very useful things, and I verily believe do more good to the public than all the old newspapers he sends among us in such bundles. I dare say, that holding the "plough handle" is not quite so pleasant as sitting in Congress hall, at eight dollars a day. But I must say, that I could name a certain member of Congress, who would cut a better figure "intrenched behind his plough handles," than he ever will do in Congress house.

The Honorable Congressman wants me to tell him my name. Now I can assure his honor, that it is not from fear of his pen or his sword, that I shall not gratify him. He thought proper to come out against "the Voter," and he must stand it out with the same signature. Besides, judging from his performance to the Grand Juries, I don't think he makes any better hand against real names than against anonymous ones. I will further say to the honorable Congressman, that I can show my face in any honest company where he can, unless in a night *caucus*, to take away the rights of the people.

His honor seems to claim for himself the character of a *modest man!* With what propriety he can set up this claim, after the figure he has cut in the newspapers, I will leave it to those who are truly modest men to declare. Why, Mr. Printer, I have even seen doggerel rhymes made about him; and I have heard it said that even the Philadelphia papers have made fun of the business. It must certainly mortify the modest man. What makes the affair still worse, some folks hint about, that Mr. Long did not write all the letters that came out in his name. May be, however, he only had them touched off a little by some better scholar, to put the grammar to rights.

I see, Mr. Printer, some time ago, that a member brought in a Bill to reduce the pay of Members of Congress from $8 a day, to $6. I should like to know, whether Mr. Long voted for or against this measure—whether he was willing to put up with six dollars per day, (which is enough in all conscience) or whether he was for holding on to the $8.

He seems mightily opposed to General Jackson as next President. I should like to know whether he is so opposed to the General on account of his victory over the British and Savages during the last war, or on account of his services in the old revolutionary war. I dare say, if these are his objections, he can't have the same ones against Mr. Crawford, if report tells true. May be he is so strong against Jackson, because the General despises *caucusing*, while Mr. Crawford is for it. I can only say, that I like old Hickory the better for being against taking from us our right of choosing President. And moreover, I don't think any man can be dangerous to his country, who so bravely risked his life, and every thing else, in fighting for its liberties and rights. I should sooner suspect the man that kept out of danger, or the men that creep about in dark corners, holding caucuses.

But, Mr. Printer, I will stop here, and leave Mr. Long to his own conscience. In one thing he has the advantage of me; he can get his pieces corrected by some of the learned scholars at Congress, while my writing must go unpolished, unless you, Mr. Printer, will put it a little to rights. Adieu, Mr. Long.

THE VOTER.

* * *

Capt. EVANS, of the U. S. Navy, commander of the New-York station, died on the 2d inst. While ascending the side of the frigate *Constitution*, in perfect health, he ruptured a blood vessel, and died in 20 minutes afterwards, on board of the ship.

Gen. JACKSON and the Hartford C

Gen. Jackson, in his letter to President Mon-roe, written in the year 1817, says: "I am fr to acknowledge, had I commanded the milit department where the Hartford Convention if it had been the last act of my life, I sh have punished the three principal leaders of party. I am certain an independent court- that would have condemned them under th cond section of the act establishing rules a regulations for the government of the army the United States." The Editors of the Raleigh Register seem very much outraged by this part of the General's letter. They have not only cleared their consciences on that score, some very free comments of their own aga the Hero of Orleans, but in a subsequent pap they edify their readers with an extract fr the redoubtable Major *Noah*, in which the Ha ford conspirators are called "*quiet spirits d erating for the public good!*" Indeed, Mr. G is coming on finely. It can *now* create but li surprize, if, in a few weeks more, he sho come out in open defence of the Hartford Co vention, and declare that it was nothing but *caucus*, to recommend the dissolution of Union!!—quite an innocent meeting! H times change!

Men are generally apt to justify in oth what they have been guilty of themselves: hen the charity that *some persons* feel for the Ha ford Convention—and for Albert Gallatin, w was an active agent in fomenting the *whisk rebellion*, during the administration of Gene Washington. But the Editors of the Regi may say and think what they please about dark transaction, the stigma of infamy will e rest upon it in the annals of American his As long as the *union* of these States shall revered, and the memory of Washington and compatriots cherished with grateful hearts, long will the Hartford Convention remain object of execration, to all who love freed and detest treason. The Hartford Conventi has ever been considered by the Republicans all parts of the Union, and the Federalists of South, (and the moderate ones of the *North* as a dark scheme to dissolve the political b of our national Union. That it was so view by Mr. Madison, and his cabinet, is now w known; and was, *at that time*, well known to political confidants. The following relation at once show his sentiments on the subject, furnish an instance of his decision of charact During the sitting of that *convention*, as styled it, certain of the members of Congr from the New-England States, waited on President to know whether he did not int to take some notice of the meeting. Some them urged him to issue his proclamation, co manding the conspirators to desist, and calli upon the good people of New-England to ra around the standard of the Union. The Pre dent declined issuing a proclamation; but told members that he was not unmindful or rega less of what was going on at Hartford. He formed them that he had *given* orders to United States attorney of Connecticut, to watc them closely; and on the first overt act of t son, to have them arrested for trial; that commanding officer of that military division w instructed, if necessary, to aid, with all his f ces, the civil authority in arresting them; th if the regular troops were insufficient, he shou call out the militia of New-England itself, th of New-York, and, if requisite, of the wh Union. It is thus evident, that nothing sav the necks of the leaders of that conspira from the halter, but the opportune return *peace*. As it is, they still survive to deplore the own folly, and to witness a general execrati of their designs.

Mr. Otis, one of the leaders of that treasonable scheme, has made too labored efforts to write away the odium resting on it. But all the waters of the Ganges itself, cannot wash out the stain of treason that is indelibly fixed upo it. In the history of the late war, the leade of the Hartford Convention will occupy th same page that Benedict Arnold does in the a nals of the Revolution: the irrevocable decre of justice places them there—and the geniu liberty stands holding up the page, "as a f object for the slow, unmoving finger of sco to point at."

* * *

> ...."And your rich soil,
> Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
> O'er every land."

The farmers in this section of the State, are now busily engaged in harvesting their wheat crops; rye is mostly cut, and secured; and should it continue fair weather through this week, nearly all the wheat will be secured, in good condition. From our own observation, and from all the information we can gather from practical agriculturists in this and the adjoining counties, we think we are safe in saying, that the crops of grain are as good this, as in any preceding year. Of *rye*, there are abundant crops; the *wheat* not only stands large and heavy in the field, but yields well when thrashed; and oats, barley, &c. look remarkably well. Cotton is rather backward, caused by the cool weather late in the spring; but should the season, henceforward, turn out to be propitious, good cotton, and a large quantity of it, will be made.

* * *

A German paper says, "The Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually, *de propaganda fide*, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic Religion in the U. States of America.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

New Hampshire.—The members of the Leg ture of New-Hampshire, (which is now in se on) met on the 9th inst. for the purpose of pressing their preference for some one of the ndidates now before the public, for the Pres- ency; the result of the ballot was,

For John Quincy Adams,	161
Wm. H. Crawford,	4
Andrew Jackson,	1

The new governor (Morrill) is said to be a arm friend of Mr. Adams.

For the purpose of ascertaining the entiments of the citizens of Wilmington, elaware, and its vicinity, relative to the ifferent candidates for the Presidency, book was lately opened in that town, in hich each individual is at liberty to en er his name in favor of the Candidate he refers. The votes on the 7th instant, tood thus: For Jackson, 234; Adams, 37; Crawford, 8; and Clay, 6.

"A SPECK IN" NEW-YORK.

A ballot among the gentlemen compo ing the grand jury of Tompkins county, N. Y. took place recently, and the votes tood

For Andrew Jackson,	12
John Q. Adams,	7
De Witt Clinton	2

New-York.—The Rochester Telegraph, respectable paper published in Roches ter, N. Y. gives the names of the mem bers of the Legislature of that State, and who they are in favor of for President.

In the Senate Mr.	Adams has	10
	Crawford,	16
	Doubtful,	4
Assembly, Mr.	Adams,	82
	Crawford,	43
	Doubtful,	3

The Grand Jury of Troy, N. York, recently ballotted for candidates to fill the office of President and Vice President of the United States. The result was as follows: For President, Adams, 12; Jackson, 6; Crawford, 2; Clinton, 2; Clay, 1. For Vice President, Jackson, 12; Calhoun, 6; Clinton, 1; Blank, 4.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Wake Forest, Wake county, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Barham was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel Alston appointed secretary. After some conversation and discussion, the following resolutions, &c. were adopted by the meeting:

It is the right and duty of the people to consult on public measures; to investigate the conduct of their representatives; to examine the pretensions of those who are candidates for offices of trust; to guard against the usurpation of their just rights by *bodies* of men or individuals; and to express freely their sentiments on all subjects connected with the liberties and happiness of the nation. Therefore,

Resolved, That ANDREW JACKSON, coming from the ranks of the people; possessing neither power nor patronage; unfettered by caucus engagements; looking to no support distinct from the merited favor of his fellow citizens; whose whole life has been a course of useful devotion to the public service; whose integrity has ever been above suspicion; and whose talents in all situations have ensured success to the noblest exertions, is, in our opinion, eminently qualified to protect the rights and subserve the interests of the people in the high and responsible office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of our highly esteemed fellow citizen, JOSIAH CRUDUP, as elector on the People's Ticket.

Resolved, That his excellency Governor Holmes has our approbation and thanks for his patriotic defence of the just rights of the people against *caucus usurpations*, in his memorable message to the General Assembly of this state at its last session.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the Editors of the two weekly newspapers in Raleigh for publication.

JOHN BARHAM, Chairman.
SAM. ALSTON, Secretary.

At a muster of the militia of the city of Raleigh, on Saturday the 12th, a vote was taken to ascertain the relative strength of the several candidates for the Presidency; which stood thus: For Gen. A. Jackson, 61: J. Q. Adams, 24.

At a muster in Edenton, on the 12th inst. Gen. Jackson got 25 votes, Mr. Adams 1, for President. Mr. Calhoun got 26 for Vice President. The balance of the company refused to vote, not knowing what it meant.

On the same day, at a muster in the county of Chowan, the whole company voted for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

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West Indies.—The thirty three West India Islands contain an aggregate of 105,000 square miles; 450,000 whites; 1,600,000 mulattoes and blacks; 2,050,009 total population. Fifteen of these Islands belong to Britain, five to France, three to Spain, three to Denmark, four to the Dutch, one to Sweden, one to the Colombians, one independent.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 17.

Cotton, 14 to 15½; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 80 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 30 to 35; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 8½ a 9; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

A letter from Liverpool received in New-York, dated May 13th, states that there was no alteration in the state of the Cotton market, since the preceding advices. Sales of Turpentine had been made as low as 12s.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, May 12.

"There is not much to be said on the subject of Cotton—We have a pretty good demand from the dealers, and there are several orders from the spinners; but in both cases at a small reduction in the prices—and as the holders do not give way, the sales are very limited.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.

Bagging—Continues in limited request, and no alteration in prices. Bagging, cotton, 23 a 24 cents; Osnaburgs 10 a 12½ cents.

Cotton—The sales of the week amounted to about 3000 bales at full rates, principally for export. Some speculative business was done early in the week in Alabamas. The chief sales of Uplands and Alabamas were made at 16 cents, cash; some parcels of ordinary Alabama were sold as low as 15 cents, but there is little of any description to be had at that price.

Upland, 15½ a 16½; Tennessee, 15 a 16; Louisiana, 16 a 18½; Alabama, 15½ a 16½; Sea Islands, 25 a 30, nominal

New-York Canal Tolls.—We have occasionally noted the great trade which is prosecuted upon the canals of New-York. The navigation of the canals commenced on the 5th May; and, from that period to the first day of June, the sum received at Albany alone, for tolls, and paid into the treasury, amounted to 17,738 dollars.

Midshipman Barney, who was indicted for the murder of a sailor on board the schooner Blue Eyed *Mary*, at the quarantine ground of New York last summer, was put to trial on Tuesday last at Richmond, Staten Island. After two days patient investigation of the charge, the jury brought in a virdict of acquittal.

Wolf Taken.—The notorious Wm. Wolf, who lately broke out of Franklin Jail, has been taken by the Sheriff of New-Hanover, and is safely lodged in the jail of that county. *Register.*

As it is but fair that the sentiments of the Candidates for the Presidency, should be correctly represented and understood; we state that, from very good authority, we have reason to believe, and assert, that on the Missouri question, to which allusion was made in yesterday's *Mercury*, Mr. ADAMS' opinions are entirely such as the Southern section of our country would approve.

In relation to Gen. JACKSON's vote on the Tariff, we are informed that so far as that bill went to aid the naval and military defences of the country, so far and no further did Gen. J. advocate it. He thought that we ought to encourage domestic iron for our ships of war, and domestic woollens, to clothe our soldiery.

Charleston Courier.

Distressing Calamity.—A Mrs. Currie, her sister, Mrs. Jones, and two infant children, were drowned on Thursday last, near Leesburg, Virginia. One of the branches of the Tuscarora suddenly rose to a great height, and carried off the house with its inmates, consisting of the above named persons, all of whom perished.

The gallant Colonel Croghan is appointed Postmaster at New Orleans.

New-Hampshire.—There having been no choice of Governor by the people at the late election in New Hampshire, the choice has been made by the Legislature. Mr. Morril was chosen by a large majority.

By a note on the post-bill, received yesterday morning from Emmetsburg, Md. we learn that the new Catholic Seminary, at that place, which was yet in an unfinished state, was burnt to the ground on Sunday night the 6th inst. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss must be very heavy, and, we learn, falls principally on the venerable and Rev. Mr. DUBOIS, the pious and zealous president and founder of the institution.

Nat. Intelligencer.

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Bank Dividend.—The State Bank of North-Carolina, declared a dividend, on the 1st inst. of *four per cent.* on the capital stock, for the last half year—payable at Raleigh on the 7th, and at the several branches, 15 days thereafter.

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"A Farmer," next week; and other favors from correspondents, as soon as we can dispose of the laws, and such matter as, from necessity, claims our early attention.

"A citizen of Randolph," we must decline publishing. The piece is so rancorous in temper, and indecorous in style, as to render it destitute of the common courtesies of life. Personal invective can answer no good purpose; it is only calculated to gratify malignant feelings—and publications which only have that object in view, ought never to gain admission to the columns of a newspaper. If "a citizen of Randolph" will write what he wants to say, in decent and respectful language, we will publish it.

MARRIED,

In Salem, N. C. on the 7th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Benade, Mr. *John P. Buch* of Salem, to Miss *Sibilla C. Dull*, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In this town, on the 23d inst. *Drucilla*, infant daughter of Samuel Jones, Esq. aged 9 months.

In Davidson county, on the 9th inst. Mr. *Barnet Wier*, aged about *one hundred and twenty years!* He was a native of Germany; but has been an inhabitant of this country as far back as the memories of our oldest inhabitants extend. Mr. Wier was always a very temperate man; to which, in a great measure, may be attributed the prolongation of his existence to such an extreme old age.

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OBITUARY.

"Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."

Died, in the Waxhaws, Lancaster District, on the 18th ult. Mr. *John Dicky Cantzon*, aged about 22 years. He was a distinguished member of the senior class of Yale College. Having been seized with the consumption while in New Haven, he retired to his mother's residence in the Waxhaws, hoping that relaxation from study, and change to his native air, would give him relief—but the "spoiler came."

He was a young man of fine talents, and the highest expectations were entertained of his usefulness to society. His friends looked forward to the time when he would commence a career of high and honorable exertion. To his widowed mother, this dispensation of Heaven must indeed be, in the highest degree, distressing. She has no companion to mourn with her the loss of a beloved child, and no surviving child to buoy up her heart with other hopes.—But "Heaven tempers the wind to the shorn lamb;" and, though religion cannot make us altogether forget the sorrows and misfortunes of life, it may enable us to bear them with calmness and resignation. COMMUNICATED.

At Perth Amboy, on the 6th inst., Com. JACOB LEWIS, late of the U. S. Navy, in the 60th year of his age.

TO OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

All overseers of roads, between Salisbury and Concord, from Concord to Charlotte, and from Charlotte to Mason's Ferry, are hereby forewarned, that if they do not repair the roads, so as to make them safely passable, they will be returned to the next county courts, for the different counties through which the line passes. The roads are now, at a season when they should be in good repair, so insufferably bad and cut up, that the mail stage is continually in danger of being broken to pieces, the horses crippled, and the driver's neck broke. It is almost impossible to perform the mail route within the time prescribed by law. This timely caution is given, that those concerned may act accordingly. This is not an empty threat: it is said in earnest, but not in ill temper.

H. HARRISON.

Land for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Wm. Patterson, dec'd. will be sold, at public sale, on a credit, a valuable plantation, containing 400 acres, lying on both sides of Sugar Creek, within 1½ miles of Charlotte. The fertility of the soil, the elegance of the situation, and the improvements, all serve to render this an object of attention.

DAVID M'DONALD, *Executor.*
June 21, 1824. 3it'14r

Estate of Jas. M'Knight, sen.

ALL those indebted to the estate of James M'Knight, sen. dec'd. either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given. All those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally attested, for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

JOSEPH M'KNIGHT, } *Executors.*
JOHN M'KNIGHT, }
June 13, 1824. 3it'14r

Take Notice.

I HAVE in my possession a NEGRO GIRL, which I, from a number of circumstances, believe to have been stolen from some person in the state of North-Carolina. She was brought into this neighborhood by a man of suspicious character, and sold to a noted villain for two hundred dollars, upon credit. I accidentally found out that the same man had laid a plan to kidnap a small colored boy and run him off, and he was understood to say that he stole the girl in the State of North-Carolina. Believing it my duty to restore her to her owner, I had him arrested and examined before a Justice of the Peace; he was committed to jail, and broke out and ran away, and has not since been heard from. His name is BLACKBOURNE, about six feet high, and of dark complexion. The girl appears to be about eleven years old, says she was stolen by Blackbourne from Henry Anderson, her master, who she says lives in North-Carolina, but she cannot tell what county, or give any account of what part of the state she was brought from, though she is positive that it was from North-Carolina. I wish the owner to come and prove her, and take her away. Any person knowing any thing of such a girl having been stolen, or otherwise lost, will please to write to me by mail, and I will give them a particular account of her.

BOWKER SMITH.
Gunter's Landing, Decatur county,
Alabama, March 6 1824.

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of *Taxes*, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

To the Public.

JAMES BIVINGS, of Lincolnton, (who styles himself "*one of the most respectable* physicians in this country,") having, in two publications, which appeared in the Western Carolinian (one on the 13th of April last, signed "*a friend to truth*," and the other on the 15th inst. signed "*James Bivings*,") asserted and published palpable falsehoods, and the Editor of said paper having given notice of the intention of putting an end to the discussion, (which appears to be useless, inasmuch as incontestable facts are denied, and falsehoods persisted in,) the said James Bivings is therefore advertised as *a base liar and a scoundrel.*

LAW'N. HENDERSON.
June 17, 1824.

P. S. I will now shew as a sample, one falsehood which this "*respectable Physician*" has endeavored to palm on the public, and which I will incontestably prove from his own statement, together with Nicholson's Encyclopedia, to which he refers. He says "Hain and Ganceller had their half-bushel tried by the standard, with which it perfectly agreed; they then measured it with a quart, and found it held 20 quarts." He further states, "a quart contains 57 75.100 solid inches, according to Nichol. Encyclo." that multiplied by 20, (the number of quarts which he says the standard held) will make 1155 cubic or solid inches contained in the standard half-bushel. Now Nicholson says, in his Encyclopedia, that a bushel, (dry measure, or Winchester bushel) is 2150 42.100 cubic inches, one half of which is 1075 21.100; which, by his own statement, would make the said erroneous standard to have been 79 79.100 cubic inches too large, (being more than reported by the committee appointed by court, as they reported it was only 65 cubic inches too large.) He also states, that my half-bushel was about a quart less than the standard, when tried by it. Now by his statement, the said standard was 79 79.100 cubic inches too large, and mine about 57 75.100 cubic inches less than said standard; therefore, my half bushel (by his statements) was above 21 cubic inches larger than the legal standard. And I have now in my possession, a certificate from the present standard-keeper of Lincoln county, (who lately measured and sealed my half-bushel alluded to) certifying that it was "sufficiently large;" (and, and in fact, he had to make it less to correspond with the present standard.) I would now ask, if my half-bushel (even from his own statement) is less than the standard of Lincoln county? (as asserted by him.) 1w

LAW'N. HENDERSON.

DR. SIMEON BEVINS: Take notice, that on the second Monday of September next, I intend to take the depositions of John Meny, Edward Collins, and others, at the Court-House in Russelsville, state of Kentucky, to be read as evidence in the suit by petition in Lincoln Superior Court, North-Carolina, where I am plaintiff, and you are defendant; when and where you may attend, to cross examine.

ELIZABETH BEVINS.
June 16, 1824. 4it'15

A Stolen Letter!

ONE hundred dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the *thief* who stole a letter, written during the session of the last legislature, directed to a member of my family, and placed in the post-office in Raleigh, directed to Charlotte. An infamous and unprincipled scoundrel, having the exterior, and claiming to himself the character, of a gentleman, is *now suspected*; and when this communication reaches his eyes, *he* will be aware of the grounds upon which *my* suspicions have arisen. The letter is at present in my possession.

THOMAS G. POLK.
Willswood, 12th June, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824; James Clark, *vs.* James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
Price adv. $4. 3mit'24

The Militia Laws,

REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

Printing, of every description,

PROMTPLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the present day.

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at this office, by the ream; foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

Entry-Taker's Warrants

For sale at this Office.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, on the 12th inst. for the purpose of entering into arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, applied to a young gentleman of the town, to deliver an Oration—and to another, to read the Declaration of Independence; both of whom consented to act. The order of the proceedings, as concerted by the committee of arrangements, will be as follows: A procession is to be formed at the new Academy at 12 o'clock, from whence it will move to the court-house; on arriving at which, the exercises will be opened by prayer; the Declaration will be read, and the Oration delivered; after which, those who may feel thus inclined, can repair to Maj. Yarbrough's, where a dinner, suitable to the occasion, will be in readiness.

The citizens of Salisbury, (particularly the *Ladies*, whose presence ever gives an additional impulse to patriotism) and those of the vicinity, as well as strangers that may be in town, are respectfully invited to attend at the court-house, to add to the number and respectability of the audience, and consequently to the interest of the proceedings of the day.

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4th of July.—We perceive, by the Wahington papers, that preparatory arrangements are making in that city for the celebration of the Declaration of Independence, in a style of magnificence and splendor, which will do honor to the metropolis of the nation. We observe that extensive preparations are making throughout the Union, for celebrating the approaching anniversary.

◆

Economical Government.—At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island, the papers of that state inform us, that "the sum of $400 was allowed to the late Governor, and $200 to the late Lieutenant Governor, for their services during the last year." This allowance, we believe, was not intended as *a burlesque* upon salaries in general, but as compensation in full for services rendered. Viewed in this light, it must be admitted, that time and talents are very cheap in the Rhode Island Market. It is somewhat remarkable, that the emoluments annexed to public offices should be so small in a state which contains upwards of thirty Banks, and in which, therefore, much money must be supposed to circulate—*National Intelligencer.*

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MR. CRAWFORD'S HEALTH.

Since our last notice of it, we understand from a source which we believe to be entitled to full credit, that Mr. Crawford's health has considerably improved, so much so as to remove all apprehensions of immediate danger. He remains in a very low and debilitated state; and we still consider his ultimate and complete recovery far from being certain.

Wash. Repub.

The Committee of Investigation has not yet completed its labors. We understand Mr. Edwards has laid before the Committee a reply to Mr. Crawford's communication to the Committee, and which was published several weeks since, consisting of some forty or fifty pages, in which he has presented an exposition of the subject much at large. As this reply will be publised with the rest of the proceedings, we shall not speak of what we have heard of its contents. Indeed, our information on the subject would not enable us to do justice to either side, were we to attempt it. We learned last evening, that Mr. E. had submitted a proposition to the Committee, to have Mr. Crawford examined on oath, touching some points in controversy between them. Whether it was acceded to or not by the Committee, we have not learned.

Previous to our last, we have since understood that the facts *when* and *where* Mr. E.'s memorial was written, was made the subject of inquiry. It appears that it was written at Wheeling, Va. and was transmitted to Washington by the next mail preceding the date of its presentation to the House. It was forwarded to some gentleman in the city to be handed to Mr. Cook, to be placed by him in the hands of the Speaker.—*Nat. Jour.*

Marquis De Lafayette.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Saturday, a resolve, requesting the Governor and Council to make such arrangements as will secure to this distinguished friend of our country an honorable reception on the part of this state, and to draw his warrant on the Treasury for any expense incurred thereon, was unanimously adopted in both branches.

From Ireland.—By the ship Gem from Londonderry, we have received files of the Dublin Evening Post and Belfast News Letter to the 7th May. Their contents relate chiefly to numberless outrages committed in different parts of Ireland, during which the insurgents, who wore masks, and were armed, not only robbed several houses, but maltreated the peaceable inhabitants. In one night, sixteen houses were attacked and robbed by an armed banditti, in the county of Kilkenny. They even carried their diabolical system so far as to stab cows and pigs, and cut the throats of horses belonging to those marked out for revenge.

New-York E. Post.

Store-House at Mocksville

[illegible] subscriber wishes to [illegible] town, to wit: A [illegible] with a good [illegible] are erected. [illegible] in the centre of that [illegible] a profitable [illegible] are invited to call [illegible] the premises, and judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH H. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '08

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, [illegible] *Cutlery, and* [illegible] *Domestics;* which, with the assortment he expects to receive [illegible], will enable him to sell at [illegible]. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown;* where they are openig a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They intend to continue the business at Concord for [illegible] years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

Wholesale HAT Store,

[illegible] Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's [illegible] ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's [illegible] Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia, and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. [illegible] for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13t13

South Yadkin Bridge.

THE Commissioners appointed by Rowan County Court, to build a *Bridge* over the South Yadkin river, between the mouth of Second Creek and the Point, will receive proposals for building said Bridge. Persons disposed to contract for the same, will specify to either of the Commissioners the terms on which they can do the job. Contractors will understand that there is to be a good stone abutment at each end of the Bridge, a stone pier in the centre; the whole to be well shingled and weatherboarded. The bridge will require to be two hundred feet long.

ALFRED MACAY,
JACOB FISHER,
JOHN H. FREELING, } *Com'rs.*
DAVID M'GUIRE,
JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, June 7, 1824. '09

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Torrence, as Guardian of *A. J. Worke*, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or give new notes, payable to A. J. Worke, as he has now taken all the notes and accounts out of the hands of his former Guardian, and is determined to collect his money, or have it secured by new notes. Mr. Alexander Torrence is authorised to settle any [illegible]. The amount of any debts due [illegible], during the next three months, and all [illegible], will be left with him, as agent for me, during that time.

This is the last call that will be made; and if not attended to, an officer will make the next.

May 18, 1824. [illegible] A. J. WORKE.

THE MUSE.

[illegible]
[illegible]
My heart's deepest [illegible]
[illegible] to Thee.
[illegible], oh no! I must not look
Upon that [illegible] arching brow,—
[illegible] that liquid eye,
[illegible] upon that neck of snow.

[illegible] shall [illegible] at my hope,
My wish, my will, to break my chain—
Watch thy surpassing loveliness,
And be thy spell-bound slave again.

I could have pardoned thee, if love—
Some other love—had thwarted mine;
I know too well his wildest power,
Not to have felt for it, if thine.

But thou art all of vanity,
And I may not forgive—forget
That my heart's deepest pulse has been
Trifled with by a light coquette.

L. E. L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

"I'll climb the frosty mountain,
And there I'll coin the weather;
I'll wrench the rainbow from the skies,
And tie both ends together!

I'll mount the clear Cerulean,
To shun the tempting gipsies!
I'll play at bowls with sun and moon,
And fright you with eclipses."

This brilliant effusion, which we have copied from the *New-York Evening Post*, reminds us of another, ascribed to the celebrated Nat. Lee, author of Alexander the Great. This poet was so extremely eccentric, that it was once found necessary to restrain him by a strait waistcoat. Whilst in this predicament, a gentleman of unusual swarthy complexion, happened to pay a visit to his cell; upon which Nat. who instantly conceived a terrible aversion to the intruder, burst out into the following rhapsody: "Get thee gone, thou tawny son of Palestine, or I will pulverize thy body, and strew the atoms into the immensity of space, so that Omniscience shall not be able to find thee out, not Omnipotence to put thee together."

Liverpool Mercury.

A Considerate Couple.—An English paper gives an account of the marriage of a Couple, after a courtship of sixty years. Each of the parties had reached the eighty-sixth year of their earthly pilgrimage.

LADY ESTHER STANHOPE.

The Paris Journal des Debates says, that persons who read the publick papers with attention will remember that Lady Esther Stanhope, an English lady, made herself, either by her skill or her beauty, Chief of a Tribe of Arabs, in the desert of Syria, over which she reigned with absolute power. News has lately been received of this extraordinary woman, whose family, rich and powerful, have vainly endeavoured to entice her back to Europe. Captains Irby and Mangles, were charged to carry her some books and letters, and with this intention repaired to Jaffa, which is in the interior, to the place of her residence, the old Monastery MAR ELIAS ELZA, situate a league and a half from Laide. There they heard that this Sovereign had gone to Jiba, in the middle of the mountains. The two Englishmen sent her the letters and books, and at the same time requested permission to pay their respects personally; but she replied that she had laid it down as a law, never to suffer an Englishman near her. The two captains were informed that she wore the Turkish costume, that the people adored her, and were never satiated with talking of her beauty and magnanimity.

MEXICO, &c.

The density of the population in England to that of Mexico, is as 30 to 1. If Mexico was as thickly peopled as England, the inhabitants would exceed in number *two hundred millions*, more than the population of Europe in 1817.

Humboldt states that the number of different tongues spoken in Mexico by the natives, is upwards of twenty, of which fourteen have tolerably complete grammars and dictionaries. It appears that the greater part of these languages, so far from being dialects of the same, differ as much from each other, both in their words and in the construction of sentences, as the Greek does from the German, or the French from the Polish.

Captain Brooke, in his recent Travels to the North Cape, states as a fact well authenticated, that there is the skeleton of a *whale* on the very summit of the mountain of Sandhorn, which is upwards of 3000 feet high; the south side descending nearly perpendicular to the sea.

GENERAL JACKSON.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Republican, [illegible] well written article [illegible] the following [illegible] relation to the charge of [illegible] character of Gen. Jackson.

"As to the charge of violence and rashness, which has been so often attributed to General Jackson—it should be recollected, that it has been his destiny to be placed in situations which no other man before him has experienced, and which many no doubt would have willingly declined. Thus his peculiar situation imposed upon him the adoption of measures which have been called by some violent and rash. It is from this source that such charges have originated. The people no doubt understand them and perceive that they are destitute of foundation. Look at his conduct at New Orleans during the war. Here he gave a true specimen of his temper and disposition. A powerful enemy environed the city—they had numerous friends to detail all the information they wished. Indeed, treason stalked abroad at noonday. Martial Law was proclaimed. A judge, it is true, for his folly, was arrested and confined. Instead of following the example of the Governor and other patriotic citizens, aiding and supporting the General at that perilous moment, deliberately devotes his time and authority in attempting to release traitors and to thwart the measures which had been adopted for the safety and preservation of the city. For these acts he was arrested and confined. After the battle was fought and the General victorious, this same judge being liberated from his confinement, arrested and fined him in the sum of a thousand dollars. Yes—surrounded by a grateful city, which by his gallantry he had saved from pillage and ruin—the prayers and acclamations of whose grateful inhabitants were still shouting in his ears—in the midst of a victorious army devoted to his person, General Jackson suffered himself to be arrested and dragged before this very judge, and peaceably submits to his unjust and nefarious sentence. The inhabitants of New Orleans felt indignant at this outrage—the army was enraged—all were about to unite and wrest the General from the power of the judge.—This he would not permit, but decidedly set his face against it. He told them that all danger being now dispelled, it was their duty as well as his to submit to the civil authority. They thus became tranquil and pacified, and the sentence was quietly carried into execution. Call you this an instance of impetuosity and violence, disregard of the constitution and laws of the country? After such an act, away with such charges—they are idle and absurd, and will gain no credit with a discerning and enlightened people.

Rot in Cotton.—MR. S. W POMEROY, a highly respectable agriculturist in Massachusetts, has taken out a patent for an invention, by which he proposes to prevent the rot in Cotton, so destructive to the interests of the cultivators of that article. His theory is certainly an ingenious one, and the remedy well adapted to the disease, as he understands it. How far it may be found practicable, on an extensive scale, can only be determined by experiment. The following explanation, in the words of the Inventor, will afford a general idea of the nature of the invention:

"The improvement before stated, consists in obstructing the circulation of the sap in its descent through the stem or branches of the cotton plant, without deteriorating the alburnum or sap-wood—that this may be effected by an annular excision of the *cortex* and *liber*, or outer and inner barks. And the process on which I rely for the efficient and economical application of the discovery, is with an instrument I denominate a *Decorticator*, that will, at a single operation, decorticate a cylinder or annual strip of the bark, and completely detach the same, leaving the alburnum entirely bare; and can be managed with such facility, that a common laborer, it is believed, will be able to operate upon one or more acres in a day."

The reader will find in No. 8, for the present year, of that valuable Repository, "*The American Farmer,*" conducted by MR. SKINNER, of Baltimore, a full account of the theory of this invention, with a drawing of the Instrument which Mr. Pomeroy has designed for removing the bark from the Cotton Plant, &c.

The two ships of Captain Parry, in the last expedition, depended entirely, for *twenty-seven months*, on the resources contained within them; "an experiment," says the Captain, "hitherto unknown perhaps in the annals of navigation, for one-fourth part of that period." *Sylvester's* simple apparatus for distributing heated air was fitted up in each ship, and it succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations; a mean temperature being kept up throughout the winter of 60° of Fahrenheit, while that of the air without was at 30° below zero, (a difference of 90°,) and this too with the very trifling consumption of a single bushel of coal in twenty-four hours. The terrors of an Arctic winter are thus disarmed.

Cold Process Soap.—One of Mr. Skinner's Virginia correspondents, furnishes [illegible] soap. [illegible] your valuable journal, whenever I find [illegible] relating to domestic economy, to read it to my wife, who, you must know, is a notable manager, and great economist. In the fourth number of the Farmer, a process of making soap is detailed by a housekeeper, of simply mixing the ley and grease together, and placing it in the hot sun, without any boiling. When I read this account to her, which is wound up by the emphatic inquiry, on your part, "Can this be true?" "True sure enough, certainly, it is true; I have made soap in no other way for three years, and I believe every body in this neighborhood does the like—only I do not take the trouble to measure the ley and grease, and set it in the hot sun, but I put my barrel, (a common fish barrel,) in the cellar when it is nearly full of strong ley, then add as much grease, without melting it, as I think sufficient, stirring it once every day or two. In a few days I can tell whether I have put too much or too little grease, and add ley or grease, as the case may require. In two or three weeks it becomes excellent soap. We call it the cold process. In this way we make better soap, get rid of the trouble and risk of boiling, and can make it as suits our own convenience, or occasion requires. And I wish, my dear, that you would write to Mr. Skinner, and tell him, from me, that it is true. And besides, you have not written to Mr. S. for a long time, and he is very kind and attentive in sending you valuable seeds—and moreover, we hear that he is sick—and I should be glad to hear that he is getting better." I forthwith sat down, and have given you her own words, as many of which she says you are at liberty to use, as you think necessary to support or confirm the cold process of making soap.

ROGER SHERMAN.

It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the signers to the Declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith of Newburyport, in shewing him distinguished members of congress, "that is Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, a man who never said a foolish thing in his life." Fisher Ames was accustomed to express his opinion by saying, that if he happened to be out of his seat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he always felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did, for he always voted right. Mr. Macon, now a distinguished member in the senate of the United States, once remarked to Mr. Read of Marblehead, formerly a member of congress, that Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew. The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his great and good friend senator Sherman. The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of Yale College, that Mr. Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate without suggesting something new or important.

This great and wise man was self-taught. His first occupation in life was that of a shoemaker. While carrying on his trade, he used at his leisure hours to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent judge of the highest court in the state; he was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety. Here is an example worthy of the notice and imitation of youth in all stations of society.

Cultivation of Cotton.—We have heard it stated by an observing and intelligent manufacturer, that the cultivation of Cotton in the northern part of North-Carolina, and the southern part of Virginia, has been found to succeed so well, that the planting this season has been greatly increased in those districts where it has been tried. Fields that last year made Corn are this in Cotton; and the cultivation has been extended much farther north. But what is very remarkable is, that the separating the cotton from the seed and preparing the staple has been so carefully attended to, and attended with so much success, that the Virginia and North-Carolina Cotton is esteemed, and commands a better sale, than much of that which is denominated South Carolina Uplands. Our informant gives it as his decided opinion, that planters of tobacco, particularly in St. Marys and Charles counties, (Maryland) would find it greatly to their interest to turn their attention immediately to the growing of Cotton. We know of one gentleman who is determined upon an experiment, and is preparing for the work in good earnest.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law, giving to the People of that State the choice of Presidential Electors.

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned has for sale, at his [illegible] a complete assortment of Bar [illegible] which he will [illegible] as wanted, on the [illegible]. When cash is paid [illegible] of [illegible] dollars, or upwards, a discount [illegible] fifth will be made on such payment.

[illegible]

Forte Piano for Sale.

A FIRST rate [illegible] for sale, very low, [illegible] terms. [illegible] to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1824.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few [illegible] shoemakers, immediately; good wages [illegible] steady employment will be given [illegible]

Concord, May 24, 1824.

Martin F. Revell,

ADOPTS this plan of informing [illegible] of Salisbury, and its vicinity [illegible] that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, [illegible] Market Street, a few doors from the [illegible] of the Court-House; where he is prepared [illegible] will be happy to accommodate any [illegible] who are disposed to patronize him [illegible] business, in the neatest and most [illegible] style, or to please fancy. He flatters [illegible] from his long experience, that there [illegible] few, *if any*, in the country, that can [illegible] in the execution of his work. And [illegible] he asks, to prove the above [illegible] changes of fashion shall be strictly [illegible] as he has left a correspondent in the [illegible] Columbia, (where he is last from) who [illegible] him the fashions on, in their regular [illegible]. He hopes by strict attention to business [illegible] ceive a liberal share of public patronage [illegible] is determined nothing shall be left undone [illegible] render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824.

LATEST FASHIONS

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs [illegible] friends and the public generally, that [illegible] just received the latest fashions from [illegible] way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this [illegible] ty, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated [illegible] the subscriber on a short notice. All [illegible] from a distance, for making any kind of [illegible] men's garments, will be punctually [illegible] tiously executed, and forwarded according [illegible] directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will [illegible] better able to judge whether he deserves [illegible] patronage or not. THOMAS V. CA[illegible]

Salisbury, April 19, 1824.

Carpentering Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform [illegible] citizens of Rowan and the adjoining [illegible] ties, that he intends carrying on the Carpenter's Business in all its various [illegible] and is now ready to make engagements [illegible] any persons wishing to have work done [illegible] line. He will employ none but the [illegible] workmen; and he flatters himself that, [illegible] long experience and strict attention to the [illegible] ness, he will be able to discharge any work [illegible] in the most fashionable style of the day [illegible] the most reasonable [illegible] tation in saying that [illegible] with their custom, will be fully satisfied [illegible] price, durability, neatness, and despatch.

ISAAC E[illegible]

Salisbury, June 14, 1824.

Entertainment.

CALEB SHOOP, takes this [illegible] of informing his friends [illegible] public at large, that he has [illegible] repairing his house, and has fitted it up [illegible] best taste style for the accommodation of [illegible] lers, and all others who may feel disposed [illegible] on him. His House is in Davidson county [illegible] the main road leading from Salisbury [illegible] ly, Lexington, &c. twelve miles from [illegible] eight from Lexington, and twenty [illegible] Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from [illegible] north, or from north to south [illegible] an every accommodation of [illegible] selves, food for their horses [illegible] them at prices corresponding with the [illegible] duced prices of produce and other [illegible]

Davidson co. June 2, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the [illegible] he is in the above line, and flatters [illegible] from long experience and steady [illegible] a number of years, in Europe and America [illegible] give general satisfaction to those who may [illegible] him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Painted [illegible] Gilt [illegible] Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. built and repaired [illegible] reasonable terms. SAM'L. LANDER.

Salisbury, April 28, 1824.

[illegible] of all descriptions [illegible] and with [illegible]

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above [illegible] to whom good wages will be given [illegible] will be employed on wood work [illegible]

[illegible]

S. LANDER.

[illegible] Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above [illegible] from 14 to 16 years of [illegible]

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform [illegible]

[illegible]

Charlotte, April 1, 1824.